

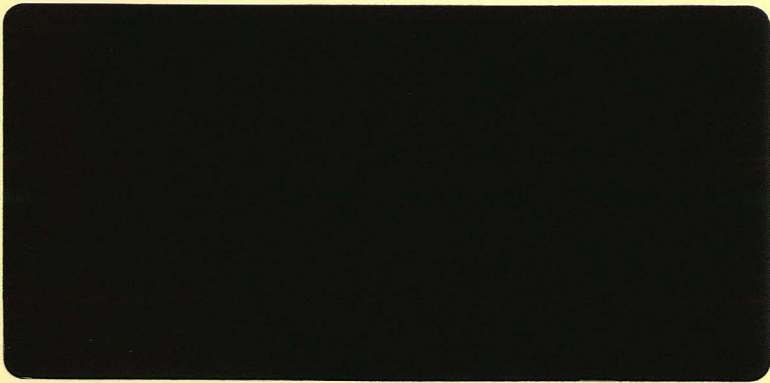
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MAIN ROAD,
BENINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MRB 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Conservation
Services
01 SEP 2004
Highways & Planning
Directorate

EVENT LIS132

SOURCE LI9501
LI9502

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MAIN ROAD,
BENINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MRB 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
MJ Dawson Building Contractor**

June 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: B/03/0612/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 3979 4658
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.122

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 93/04

Quality Control
Main Road, Benington
MRB 04

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Aaron Clements
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

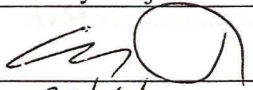
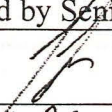
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 23/6/04	Date: 25-06-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development at Main Road, Benington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling.

Finds of Saxon (AD 410-1066) pottery have been made around the village and the site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village as represented by the 12th – 13th century All Saints' church.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and recent deposits. The latter, comprising levelling and demolition deposits and a service trench are likely to be associated with a former building at the site. Finds retrieved during the investigation comprise pottery ranging in date from the late 18th to 20th century as well as tile, glass, coal and ironwork.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by MJ Dawson Building Contractors to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Main Road, Benington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

B/03/0612/FULL. The watching brief was carried out on the 1st June 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Benington is located 7.5km northeast of Boston and 22km southwest of Skegness in Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located on the east side of Main Road 80m northeast of the village centre as defined by All Saints' parish church at National Grid Reference TF 3979 4658 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 3.2m OD on land that drops slightly down to the north.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils overlie a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill sands and clays (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Benington lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day. Fieldwalking has identified Saxon pottery to the west and southwest of the site.

Benington is first mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of the 12th century. Referred to as *Benington*, the name is derived from the Old English and means the 'village (*tūn*) belonging to *Benna*' (Cameron 1998, 13).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is All Saints' church which dates from the late 12th – early 13th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 141). Medieval pottery has also been collected during fieldwalking in the vicinity of the village.

A watching brief undertaken 80m to the

northwest revealed mainly post-medieval deposits, although medieval pottery was identified (Young 2002, 3).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their nature, function, date and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches the site was stripped of surface deposits. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish brown sandy silt (003) which was over 0.25m thick. This was identified as the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Overlying the natural sandy silts was a levelling deposit of mixed brown and grey sandy silt (002). This measured 0.45m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2).

Above this layer was a demolition deposit comprising grey sandy silt with frequent concrete, brick and tile rubble (001). Relating to a former building on the site, this was 0.3m thick.

Cut through the demolition deposit was a north-south aligned trench (005). This was 0.54m wide and over 0.75m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) and had been backfilled with the natural, levelling and demolition deposits referred to above (006, 007 and 008).

Topsoil was not recorded and although finds were identified within deposits (001) and (002), they were only collected as unstratified material.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of sandy silt relate to the underlying marine alluvium and are likely to have been deposited after the Romano-British period.

Recent deposits (Phase 2) comprise a levelling deposit, a demolition layer and a service trench. Both levelling and demolition deposits relate to a former

building on the site which was demolished in advance of this development. As the levelling deposit lies directly on natural deposits it implies that the site had been previously stripped down to this level. The service trench is also likely to have an association with this former building.

Finds retrieved from this investigation comprise 18th to early 20th century pottery, glass, tile, coal and metalwork.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Main Road, Benington, as the site lay within the core of the medieval village and in an area of known Saxon finds.

However, only natural and recent deposits were encountered during the watching brief. Artefacts include pottery, glass, coal, tile and ironwork deposited during the late 19th to 20th century.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M.J. Dawson who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Aaron Clements
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

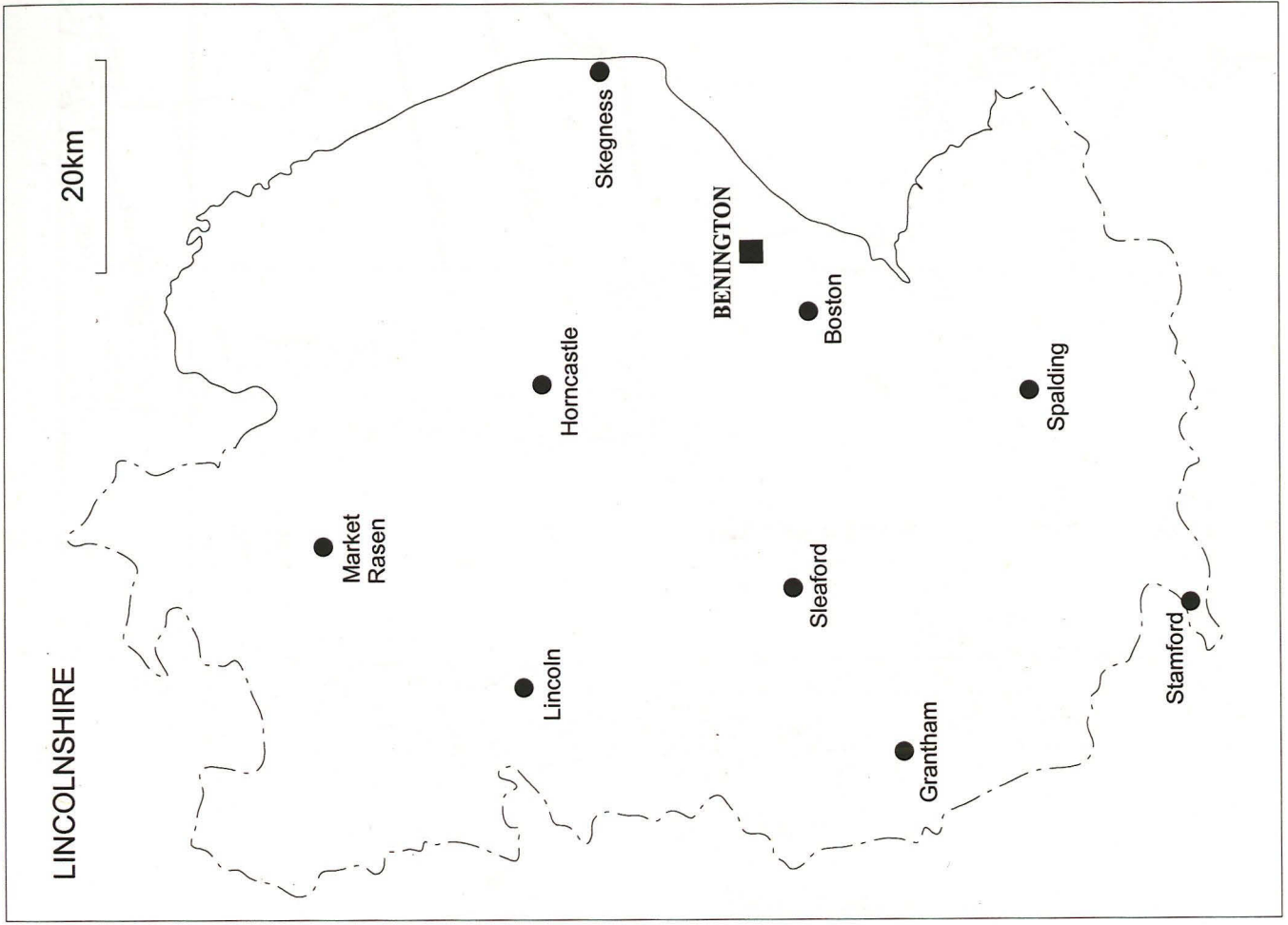
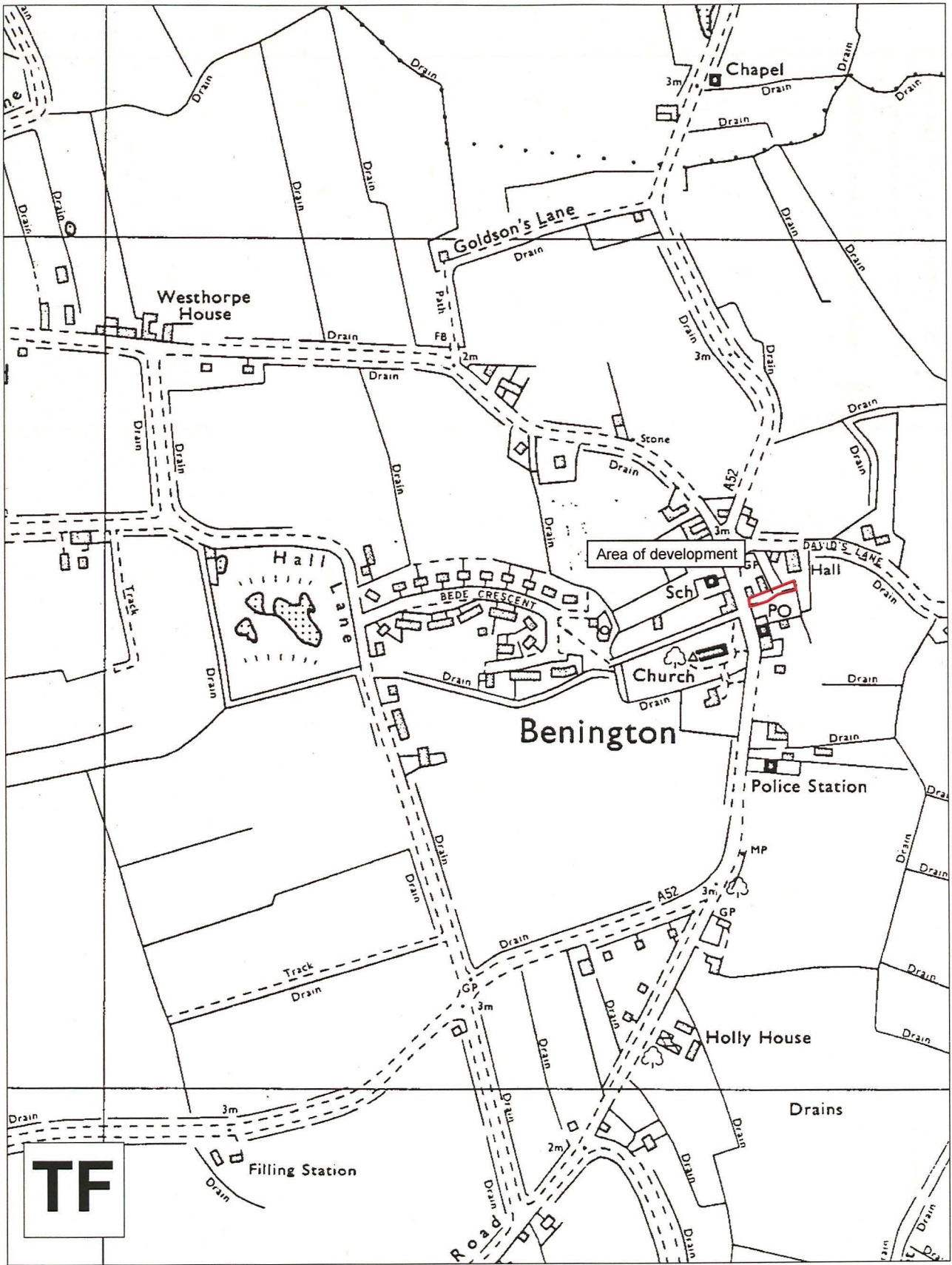


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

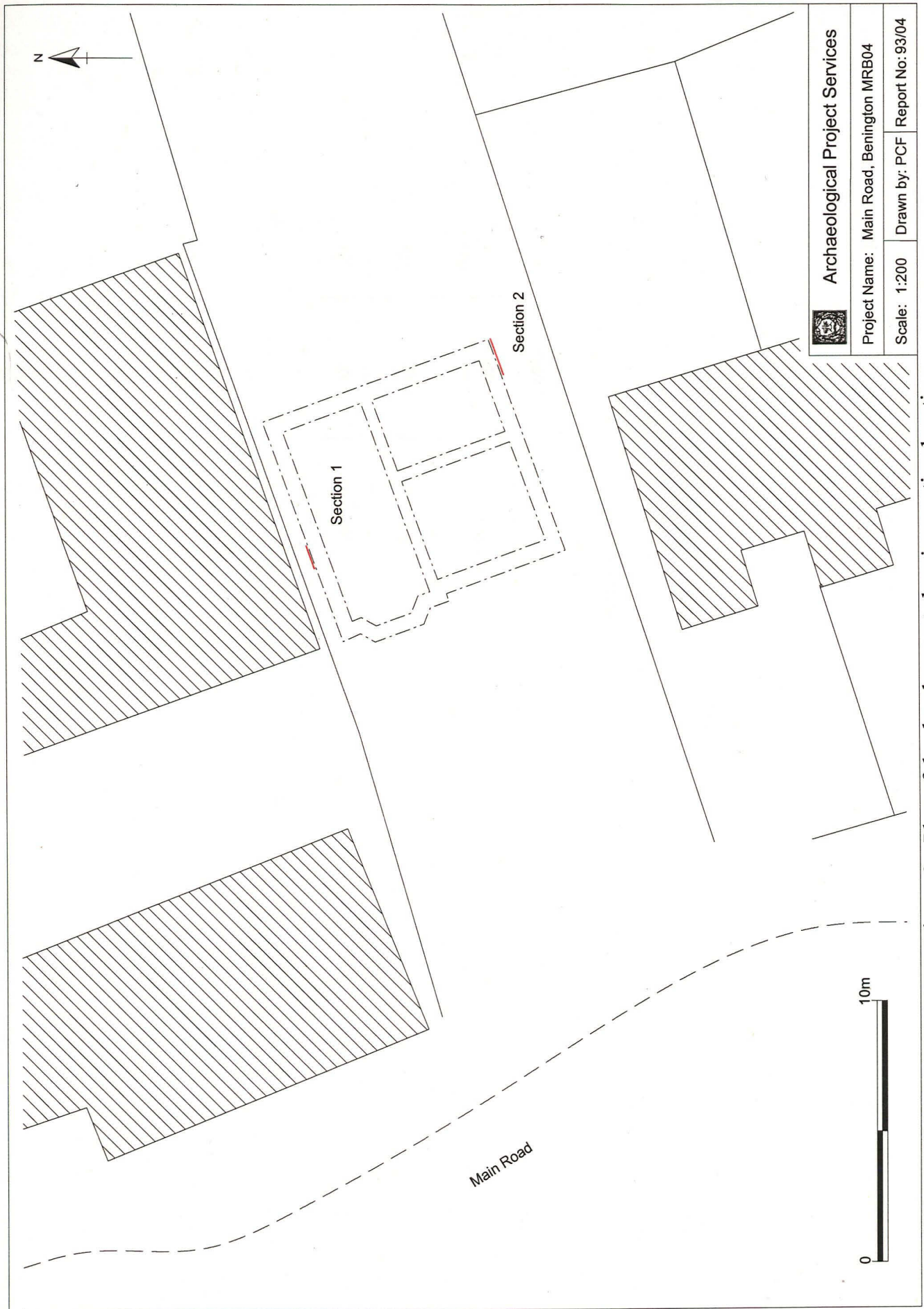
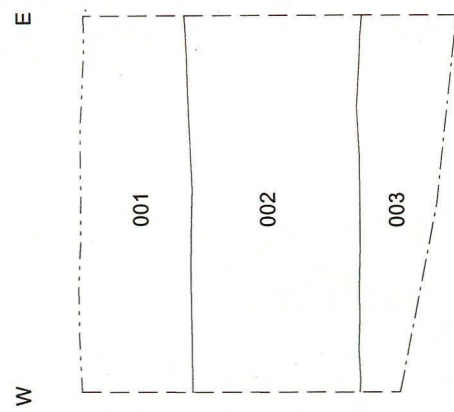
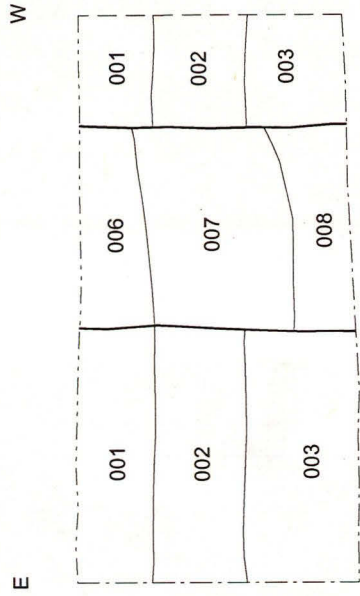


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Cut 005

Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Main Road, Benington MRB04

Scale: 1:20 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 93/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 2, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT MAIN ROAD, BENINGTON, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at Main Road, Benington, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance close to the historic core of the village. Fieldwalking nearby has recovered Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a house and garage on land at Main Road, Benington, Boston, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3979 4658.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Benington is located approximately 3km from the Lincolnshire coast and 7km northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of Boston. The site lies in the centre of the village on the east side of Main Street, approximately 200m west of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3979 4658.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/03/0612/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Benington village lies at approximately 3m O.D. on the coastal siltlands of The Wash. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, mainly coarse silty calcareous soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies within the historic core of Benington, 100m northeast of the church of All Saints. Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery has been recovered during fieldwalking in the vicinity of the village, suggesting an early origin for the settlement. It is thought possible that the

groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits relating to the history and development of the village during the Saxon and medieval periods.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Boston Borough Council Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Council Planning Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet

programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent concrete, brick and tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
002	Firm mixed mid brown and dark grey sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Levelling deposit
003	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
004	Unstratified finds retrieval	
005	?Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.54m wide by >0.75m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench
006	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent concrete, brick and tile fragments	Fill of (005)
007	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (005)
008	Firm mixed mid brown and dark grey sandy silt	Fill of (005)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 46 fragments of pottery weighing 871g and representing 32 individual vessels was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, metal, tile, clay pipe, glass and other items, comprising 11 objects weighing a total of 524g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered as unstratified artefacts (004).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire, though two vessels are trademarked as containing local Boston products and a third is from nearby Skegness.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	LSTON	Grey stoneware bottles (2), transfer printed trademarks, late 19 th -early 20 th century	9(7 and 2 link)	270	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
	TPW	Transfer printed tablewares, mixed blue, black, brown and green on white, 2 from same vessel but no link, 19 th century	14	201	
	LPM	Blue glazed tableware, no link but same vessel, 19 th century	3	10	
	LPM	Blue sponged tableware, no link but same vessel, 19 th century	3	67	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	8	68	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th -early 19 th century	4(2 link)	128	
	LSTON	Grey stoneware preserve jar, no link but same vessel, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	29	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	10	
	LSTON	Late stoneware basin, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	69	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, late 18 th -19 th century	1	19	

The trademarked stoneware bottles have the same transfer printed legend that reads:

THOMAS[
BREWED
GINGER BEER
MARKET PLACE BOSTON

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Ceramic building material	Tile, glazed pink, 20 th century	1	13	20 th century
	Glass	Blue bottle glass, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	6	
	Glass	Codd bottle, moulded trademark, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	128	
	Glass	Colourless bottle, 19 th -20 th century	1	6	
	Glass	Window glass, 20 th century	1	14	
	Coal	Coal	1	16	
	Flint	Natural flake	1	13	
	Iron	Hinge plate, post-medieval	1	86	
	Iron	Nail	1	16	
	Iron	Snaffle bit, post-medieval	1	157	
	Iron	?Earthing rod, post-medieval	1	69	

A snaffle bit was recovered and may imply some horse use or a stables in the vicinity.

A partially surviving trademark on the Codd bottle reads:]KEGN[, clearly 'Skegness'.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a collection of entirely late post-medieval material the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance, though does demonstrate use of the site from the 19th century.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

8	Context records
2	Sheets containing scale drawings (plan and sections)
1	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

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